Wolfram or tungsten.
Wooden railway sleepers; logs of wood of all kinds, exceeding 25 centimetres in diameter.
Wool—fine Australian wool* [*re-exportation prohibited*]; wool wastes.
Xeroform.

The exportation of the following articles from Spain is permitted, subject to payment of special export duties:—
Wheat and flour thereof; maize; barley; oats; rice.
Chickpeas (*garbanzos*).
Potatoes.
Eggs.
Birds, alive or dead.
Bacon, hams and salted pigs' meat.
Cattle, pigs, sheep, and goats.
Horses, asses, and mules.
Iron and steel scrap; cast iron, steel in blocks and bars (*tochos*), and unworked iron in bars (*tochos*).

[*Note.*—Most of the above articles were formerly prohibited to be exported except under licence.]

EGYPT.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED OR RESTRICTED IN VIRTUE OF PROCLAMATIONS OR MINISTERIAL DECISIONS.

February 11, 1916.

Aeroplanes, balloons, and dirigibles; and component parts thereof.
Alimentary products in general, *with the exception of the following articles*:—
Alcohol.
Almonds.
Bananas.
Beer.
Bran—up to 2,000 metric tons.
Butter, fresh (for use exclusively in the Island of Cyprus—in small quantities provided by the Nile Cold Storage).
Caramels.
Cereals (unlimited export is allowed of maize, millet, beans, lentils, wheat).
[With regard to the free export of wheat, information has been received through the Foreign Office from the Egyptian Government to the effect that export is practically confined to the United Kingdom and Marseilles. The export of wheat may also be allowed to Spain and Portugal and to neutrals outside Europe if the shipment presents no suspicious circumstances, but not to Scandinavia or the Balkans.]
Chickpeas.
Citrons and fruits from Alkekange.
Coffee.
Cotton-seed (unlimited export allowed).
Cotton-seed oil.
Dates.
Earthnuts (arachides).
Eggs (export to the United Kingdom allowed).
[Small quantities of eggs may also be allowed to be exported to France under special license.]
Fish:
Cuttle-fish.
Salted fish.
Soles (unlimited export allowed).

* His Majesty's Minister at Madrid is informed that Australian wool is the only wool of foreign origin in which is imported into Spain [*July* 8, 1915].

Indian flour (*i.e.*, flour made from Indian wheat).
Molasses, cane sugar (*i.e.*, molasses used for distilling purposes, but not liquid sugar known as "dark honey" (*miel noir*).
Oilcakes.
Quails, living.
Rice :
Foreign rice (unlimited export allowed).
Native rice, husked.
NOTE.—Native rice, unhusked, is prohibited to be exported.
Seeds of Bersime "Tagawi."
Sesame of all kinds.
Sugar straw (*sucre paille*).
Tea (unlimited export allowed).
Vegetables :
Fresh vegetables.
Onions.

[NOTE.—Instructions were given by the Foreign Office on the 15th June, 1915, that onions should be allowed to go freely to Italian as well as to French ports, provided they are not consigned in transit to Switzerland. No onions with a Swiss destination are to be allowed to be exported pending the formation of the proposed Société de Surveillance Economique. No onions are to be allowed to be exported to other Mediterranean countries without reference to the Foreign Office. Exports of onions for Scandinavia should be consigned *via* the United Kingdom in order that the ultimate destination may in every case be investigated. Exports of onions for the Netherlands may be allowed, provided they are normal in amount and are consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.]

Tomatoes.
Animals—saddle, pack and draught animals capable of being used in war.
Arms and ammuntion and all component parts thereof.
Balloons, dirigibles, and aeroplanes, and component parts thereof.
Camping requisites, military equipment, and uniforms.
Carts—see under Vehicles.
Chemical products (medicine)—see under Drugs.
Coal and briquettes.

NOTE.—As regards coal, permission may be given to ship a quantity strictly necessary to enable the ship to reach the nearest neutral port.

Coal sacks.
Copper and copper alloy.

NOTE.—The export of copper and copper alloy is permitted to the Allied Countries.

Cotton, raw.

NOTE.—The export of raw cotton from Egypt is prohibited to all ports in Europe and in the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of Great Britain and Ireland, France, Russia (except Baltic ports,) Spain, and Portugal.

Drugs of all kinds, medicinal chemical products, and serums.

NOTE.—It is understood that the following are allowed to be exported by permission of the Ministry of Finance :—

Opium.
Datura stramonium.
Henbane.
Colocynth.
Hemlock.
Caustic soda.
Natural Salt.
Common soap.
Natural phosphates.
Gum arabic.
Senna.

Equipment (military), uniforms, and camping requisites.
Explosives (gunpowder and all other explosives).
Military equipment, uniforms, and camping requisites.
Motor-cars—see under Vehicles.
Petroleum and petrol (benzine).

NOTE.—Partial exportation is permitted on the advice of the Petroleum Commission.

Sacks, empty.*

[The export of sacks is prohibited, unless a special license has been obtained, except in the following cases: –

(1) Cement and lime sacks may be exported to Allied Countries.

(2) Sacks of certain dimensions which are not required in Egypt may also be exported to Allied Countries.]

Sacks for coal.

Uniforms, military equipment, and camping requisites.

Vehicles:—

Engines and lorries, internal combustion, capable of carrying a load of 1,250 kilogs. or more, and component parts thereof.

Four-wheeled vehicles capable of carrying 1 metric ton or more.

Two-wheeled vehicles capable of carrying a load of 750 kilogs. or more.

Wood, building.

Wool and woollen manufactures of all kinds.

NOTE.—The Egyptian Government was instructed by the Foreign Office on the 14th July, 1915, to prohibit the export of all forms of wool and woollen manufactures, except to British destinations. Small quantities may be exported (under license) to Allied Countries.

NOTES.

(i) The above export prohibition list represents the restrictions placed upon the export trade of Egypt by Proclamations or Ministerial decisions only. No mention is made of the administrative measures (such as the requiring of British Consular Certificates of destination) which have been taken by the Customs Authorities to prevent goods reaching the enemy through neutral countries. These measures are in force for all goods exported to neutral countries adjacent to enemy countries. No restrictions are now placed on exports to Italy.

(ii) Instructions were given by the Foreign Office on the 15th June last that the restrictions on the export of onions, as noted on the second page, may be applied equally to all other contraband articles, or articles of potential military value, such as "cotton," provided that these are on the British list of prohibited or restricted exports.

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*Firms importing gypsum, plaster, cement, and lime are authorised to re-export sacks which have been used for the importation of such articles.